



**DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION  
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
Meeting Minutes – January 21, 2005**

Committee Members/Alternates in Attendance:

Anna Fan, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)  
Barbara J. Todd, Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)  
Walt Shannon, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)  
Bryan Eya, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)  
Brian Larimore, Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB)  
Lynn Baker, Air Resources Board (ARB)  
Barry Wilson, University of California Department of Environmental Toxicology (UCD)  
Ray Chavira, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (U.S. EPA)  
Rebecca Sisco, University of California IR-4 Program  
Tobi Jones, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)

Visitors in Attendance:

Betsy Peterson, California Seed Association  
Renee Pinel, Western Plant Health Association (WPHA)  
Greg Gordon, Technical Scientific Group (TSG)  
Andre de Fontaine, Inside Cal/EPA  
John Pearson, Compliance Service  
Eileen Mahoney, DPR  
Kathy Brunetti, DPR  
Robert Schlag, OEHHA  
Dave Rice, OEHHA  
Kevin Keefer, WPHA  
Ann Katten, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation  
Jim Sanborn, OEHHA  
Keith Pfeifer, DPR  
Chuck Andrews, DPR  
Brian Bret, Dow AgroSciences  
David Haskell, DPR  
Scott Kohne, Bayer Crop Science

1. Introductions and Committee Business – Tobi Jones, Chairperson
  - a. About 28 people attended the meeting.
  - b. There were no corrections to the minutes of the previous meeting held on November 19, 2004.



2. Implementation of the Critical Use Exemption for Methyl Bromide Under the Clean Air Act – Kerry Drake, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

Kerry Drake, Associate Director of the Air Division in EPA Region 9, made a presentation to the committee regarding implementation of the critical use exemption for methyl bromide under the Clean Air Act. His main message was that the critical use exemption simply provides for continued manufacture and import of methyl bromide for certain listed critical uses, e.g., California strawberries. While the critical use exemption provides for continued usage beyond the original phase-out date of January 1, 2005, it does not affect compliance with existing DPR regulations or change any registration or labeling requirements. Users must still comply with DPR requirements such as usage reports and buffer zones. To obtain methyl bromide for a listed critical use, a grower must sign a certificate provided by their supplier that they are using the methyl bromide solely for a listed critical use. The suppliers and distributors are responsible for maintaining the certificates and reporting usage to EPA in conjunction with their manufacturer and/or importer.

3. Implementation of the Risk Assessment Initiation Prioritization Process – Jay Schreider, DPR, Medical Toxicology Branch

Jay Schreider presented the draft recommendations of the Risk Assessment Prioritization Work Group (RAPWG) to the PREC. The RAPWG is made up of scientists from Medical Toxicology, Environmental Monitoring, Worker Health and Safety, OEHHA, and ARB and is implementing the new process for prioritizing active ingredients for risk assessment initiation. Jay described the consensus-based process that was followed for selecting and prioritizing the following nine active ingredients:

1. Sodium tetrathiocarbonate
2. Paradichlorobenzene
3. Methomyl
4. Phosphine and phosphine-generating compounds
5. Acrolein
6. Esfenvalerate
7. Linuron
8. Propanil
9. Boric acid

There was a brief presentation on the individual chemicals. There was then an open discussion on the process and some of the individual active ingredients. Jay also stated that within the next month, DPR will consider the availability of resources in light of the risk assessments already underway, estimate the number of new risk assessments that can be initiated in the coming year, and recommend the active ingredients from the above-ranking

on which these new risk assessments will be initiated. Both the risk assessments that DPR intends to initiate in the coming year, as well as the ranked list of nine active ingredients, will indicate DPR's risk assessment activity over the next couple of years. Following completion of these last steps, DPR will prepare a notice for formal public comment and will consider all comments in its final decision.

4. DPR Proposed Pilot Project for the Cal/EPA Environmental Justice Action Plan – Randy Segawa, DPR Environmental Monitoring Branch

Cal/EPA is legally mandated to incorporate environmental justice (EJ) considerations in its programs. As part of Cal/EPA's EJ action plan, DPR will conduct a pilot project involving ambient air monitoring for multiple pesticides in a rural community of the Central Valley.

DPR proposes three objectives for its pilot project:

- Are residents of the community exposed to pesticides in air?
- Which pesticides are people exposed to and in what amounts?
- Do measured air levels exceed levels of concern to human health, particularly children?

DPR considered use, vapor pressure, risk assessment priority, and availability of monitoring methods in its selection of pesticides for monitoring. Using these criteria, DPR proposes to monitor for 21 - 27 pesticides, depending on the availability of laboratory resources.

To determine the community for monitoring, DPR rated 83 communities in the San Joaquin Valley in 14 criteria: child population, nonwhite population, income, drift illnesses, availability of air monitoring data, availability of ground water monitoring data, regional use of four pesticide types, and local use of four pesticide types. In addition, DPR considered the availability of monitoring sites in the communities, historical weather patterns, and the potential for collaboration with related projects. Based on these criteria, DPR proposes Parlier (Fresno County) for monitoring.

5. Proposed Regulation on Clopyralid Use –David Haskell, DPR Pesticide Registration Branch

The potential for clopyralid residues to be present in finished compost is a threat to the successful green recycling programs in California and precipitated the passing of Assembly bill 2356 (Keeley) in 2002. This bill placed limitations on the sale of clopyralid lawn and turf products and required DPR to take certain actions. The Director of DPR determined that restrictions were needed on the lawn and turf uses of clopyralid in order to reduce the likelihood that residues of clopyralid would be present in compost derived from lawn clippings.

The Director proposed the following regulations on the sale and use of clopyralid products registered for lawn and turf uses.

1. Applications to residual lawns are prohibited.
2. No applications shall be made to lawn and turf unless the licensed or certified qualified applicator assures that the grass clippings from the treated area remain on the property.
3. Prior to the sale of a pesticide containing clopyralid registered for lawn and turf use, the licensed pest control dealer shall obtain and retain for two years a signed statement from a licensed or certified qualified applicator indicating that he/she or their employees will not apply any product containing clopyralid to a residential lawn, and will only apply clopyralid to sites where they can assure the collected grass clippings will remain on the property.

The proposed clopyralid regulations have been posted for a 45-day public comment period; comments can be made to DPR's Web site until January 31, 2005.

6. Agenda Items for Next Meeting– Tobi Jones, DPR

The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 18, 2005 in the Sierra Hearing Room located on the second floor of the Cal/EPA building.

7. Closing Comments – Tobi Jones

The meeting was adjourned.